

CEP-2025-26
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ (ਸੱਤਵੀਂ)
ਅਸਾਈਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੰ. 3

C3.1	ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਪਹਿਲੂਆਂ (ਨਿਯਮਾਂ) ਜਿਵੇਂਕਿ ਵਾਕ ਬਣਤਰ, ਵਿਸਰਾਮ-ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ, ਕਾਲ, ਲਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਦੋ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹੈ, ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਅਤੇ ਲਿਖਣ ਵੇਲੇ ਲਾਗੂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।
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1. ਸਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋੜ ਚੁਣੋ-

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| ੳ. ਭਡਾਰੀਆ | ਅ. ਭੰਡਾਰੀਆ |
| ੲ. ਭੰਡੀਆ | ਸ. ਭੰਡਰੀਆ। |

2. ਸਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋੜ ਚੁਣੋ-

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| ੳ. ਫਰਮਾਯਾ | ਅ. ਫਰਮਾਇਆ |
| ੲ. ਫਰਮਾਇਆ | ਸ. ਫ੍ਰਮਾਇਆ। |

3. ‘ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਕੋਰੀ’ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਨਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਚੁਣੋ-

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| ੳ. ਜ਼ਖ਼ਮ | ਅ. ਤਾਕਤਵਰ |
| ੲ. ਹੱਲਾਸ਼ੇਰੀ ਦੇਣਾ | ਸ. ਹੁਕਮ ਦਿੱਤਾ। |

4. ਸਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋੜ ਚੁਣੋ-

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| ੳ. ਬਰਾਜਮਾਨ | ਅ. ਬਿਰਾਜਮਾਨ |
| ੲ. ਬ੍ਰਿਜਮਾਨ | ਸ. ਬਿਰਜਮਾਨ। |

5. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਬਾਕੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਚੁਣੋ-

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| ੳ. ਕਹਾਣੀ | ਅ. ਲੇਖ |
| ੲ. ਚਿੱਤਰ | ਸ. ਕਵਿਤਾ। |

6. ਸਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋੜ ਚੁਣੋ-

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| ੳ. ਪਰਛਾਵਾ | ਅ. ਪਰਛਾਂਵਾਂ |
| ੲ. ਪਰਛਾਵਾਂ | ਸ. ਪਰਛਾਂਵਾ। |

7. ਕਿਸੇ ਲੇਖਕ ਜਾਂ ਕਲਾਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਉੱਤਮ ਰਚਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ?

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| ੳ. ਕਹਾਣੀ | ਅ. ਸ਼ਾਹਕਾਰ |
| ੲ. ਕਵਿਤਾ | ਸ. ਸ੍ਰੈ-ਜੀਵਨੀ। |

8. ਸਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋੜ ਚੁਣੋ-

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| ੳ. ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀ | ਅ. ਸੁਨੈਹਿਰੀ |
| ੲ. ਸੁਨਹਰੀ | ਸ. ਸਨੈਹਰੀ। |

9. 'ਖਾਰ ਖਾਣੀ' ਮੁਹਾਵਰੇ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਅਰਥ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਲੜਨਾ

ਅ. ਈਰਖਾ ਕਰਨੀ

ੲ. ਮਜ਼ਾਕ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ

ਸ. ਖੁਸ਼ ਹੋਣਾ।

10. ਸਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋੜ ਚੁਣੋ-

ੳ. ਵੌਹਟੀਆਂ

ਅ. ਵਹੁਟੀਆਂ

ੲ. ਵੁਹਟੀਆਂ

ਸ. ਵਹੌਟੀਆਂ।

11. 'ਸੋਹਲੇ ਗਾਉਣਾ' ਮੁਹਾਵਰੇ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਅਰਥ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਗੀਤ ਗਾਉਣਾ

ਅ. ਵਾਰ ਗਾਉਣਾ

ੲ. ਸਿਫਤ ਕਰਨੀ

ਸ. ਕਵਿਤਾ ਗਾਉਣੀ।

12. ਸਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋੜ ਚੁਣੋ-

ੳ. ਮਸ਼ੀਨਰੀ

ਅ. ਮਸ਼ੀਨਰੀ

ੲ. ਮਸ਼ੀਨ੍ਹੀ

ਸ. ਮਸ਼ਨਿਰੀ।

13. 'ਅਦਭੁਤ' ਦਾ ਸਮਾਨਾਰਥੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਚੁਣੋ-

ੳ. ਸਮੁੰਦਰ

ਅ. ਜੀਵ-ਜੰਤੂ

ੲ. ਗਹਿਰਾ

ਸ. ਅਨੋਖਾ।

14. 'ਡਾਲਫਿਨ' ਮੱਛੀ ਕਿਸ ਕਿਸਮ ਦਾ ਨਾਂਵ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਆਮ ਨਾਂਵ

ਅ. ਖਾਸ ਨਾਂਵ

ੲ. ਭਾਵ-ਵਾਚਕ ਨਾਂਵ

ਸ. ਇਕੱਠ-ਵਾਚਕ ਨਾਂਵ।

15. ਜਿਸ ਥਾਂ ਪਹਿਲਵਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਘੋਲ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ?

ੳ. ਸ਼ਾਮਲਾਟ

ਅ. ਖੇਡ ਦਾ ਮੈਦਾਨ

ੲ. ਬਗੀਚਾ

ਸ. ਅਖਾੜਾ।

16. 'ਕੋਮਲ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦਾ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਲਿਖੋ।

ੳ. ਕਠੋਰ

ਅ. ਲਚਕੀਲਾ

ੲ. ਮੋਟਾ

ਸ. ਪਤਲਾ।

17. 'ਦੋਸਤ' ਦਾ ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਲਿਖੋ।

ੳ. ਮਿੱਤਰ

ਅ. ਬੇਲੀ

ੲ. ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣ

ਸ. ਆੜੀ।

18. ਪਿੰਡ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਝੀ ਥਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ?

ੳ. ਅਖਾੜਾ

ਅ. ਮੈਦਾਨ

ੲ. ਪਿੜ

ਸ. ਸ਼ਾਮਲਾਟ।

19. 'ਝਲਾਨੀ' ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ

ੳ. ਵਾੜੇ ਨੂੰ

ਅ. ਤੂੜੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਕੋਠੇ ਨੂੰ

ੲ. ਨੀਵੀਂ ਛੱਤ ਵਾਲੀ ਰਸੋਈ ਨੂੰ

ਸ. ਚੁਬਾਰੇ ਦੀ ਛੱਤ ਨੂੰ।

20. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਪਿੰਡ ਪੱਧਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਕੀਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਬਿਨੈ-ਪੱਤਰ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਲਿਖੋਗੇ?

ੳ. ਬੀ.ਡੀ.ਪੀ.ਓ. ਨੂੰ

ਅ. ਸਰਪੰਚ ਨੂੰ

ੲ. ਮੁੱਖ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਨੂੰ

ਸ. ਸਿਹਤ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਨੂੰ।

21. ਦਿਵਾਲੀ ਦੇ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਨਾਲ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਿੰਨਵੇਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਦਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਚੌਥੇ

ਅ. ਪੰਜਵੇਂ

ੲ. ਛੇਵੇਂ

ਸ. ਨੌਵੇਂ।

22. ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਮਹਾਨ ਰਚਨਾ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਜਪੁਜੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ

ਅ. ਜਾਪ ਸਾਹਿਬ

ੲ. ਪੱਟੀ

ਸ. ਆਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ।

23. ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਚਾਰ

ਅ. ਤਿੰਨ

ੲ. ਇੱਕ

ਸ. ਦੋ।

24. ਉਹ ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰ ਜੋ ਹਫ਼ਤੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਨਿਕਲੇ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ?

ੳ. ਸਲਾਨਾ

ਅ. ਰੋਜ਼ਾਨਾ

ੲ. ਸਪਤਾਹਿਕ

ਸ. ਮਾਸਿਕ।

25. ਅਜੋਕੀ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ-ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਦਿਮਾਗੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕਰਨਾ ਵੀ ਹੈ।

ੳ. ਆਰਥਿਕ

ਅ. ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ

ੲ. ਸਰੀਰਕ

ਸ. ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ।

26. ਅਰੋਗ ਸਰੀਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਅਰੋਗ ਨਿਵਾਸ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। (ਖਾਲੀ ਥਾਂ ਭਰੋ।)

ੳ. ਮਨ

ਅ. ਦਿਮਾਗ

ੲ. ਵਿਚਾਰ

ਸ. ਦਿਲ।

27. ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਿਸ ਥਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਦਾ ਭੰਡਾਰ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ?

ੳ. ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗਸ਼ਾਲਾ

ਅ. ਲਾਇਬ੍ਰੇਰੀ

ੲ. ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਕਮਰਾ

ਸ. ਸਟੋਰ।

28. ਮੁੱਖ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਿੱਠੀਆਂ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ?

ੳ. ਤਿੰਨ

ਅ. ਚਾਰ

ੲ. ਛੇ

ਸ. ਦੋ।

29. ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਛੋਟਾ ਭਰਾ ਘਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਟੀ.ਵੀ. 'ਤੇ ਗਾਣਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਅਵਾਜ਼ ਬਹੁਤ ਉੱਚੀ ਰੱਖਦਾ ਹੈ।

ੳ. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਗੁੱਸਾ ਕਰੋਗੇ

ਅ. ਉਸ ਦਾ ਸਾਥ ਦਿਓਗੇ

ੲ. ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਅਵਾਜ਼ ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ ਬਾਰੇ ਦੱਸੋਗੇ

ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰੋਗੇ।

30. ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਪਰਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਾੜਦਾ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਫ਼ੋਨ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤ ਕਰੋਗੇ?

ੳ. ਪੁਲਿਸ ਨੂੰ

ਅ. ਫ਼ਾਇਰ ਬ੍ਰਿਗੇਡ ਨੂੰ

ੲ. ਮੁੱਖ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਨੂੰ

ਸ. ਡਾਕਟਰ ਨੂੰ।

31. ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੰਦੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਧਾਰਨ ਲਈ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋਗੇ?

ੳ. ਮੁੱਖ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਨੂੰ

ਅ. ਬੀ.ਡੀ.ਪੀ.ਓ. ਨੂੰ

ੲ. ਸਰਪੰਚ ਨੂੰ

ਸ. ਸਿਹਤ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਨੂੰ।

32. ਮੀਂਹ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਪੈਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸਕੂਲ ਤੋਂ ਘਰ ਜਾਣ ਲੱਗੇ ਰਸਤੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਦੋਸਤ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਰੁਕ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕੀ ਕਰੋਗੇ?

ੳ. ਉੱਥੇ ਦੋਸਤ ਨਾਲ ਖੇਡੋਗੇ

ਅ. ਉੱਥੇ ਰੁਕ ਕੇ ਸਕੂਲ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰੋਗੇ

ੲ. ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਫ਼ੋਨ ਕਰੋਗੇ

ਸ. ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਦੱਸੇ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਮੀਂਹ ਪੈਣ ਤੱਕ ਉੱਥੇ ਰੁਕੋਗੇ।

33. ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਭਰਾ ਪੜ੍ਹਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਖੇਡਦਾ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਨਹੀਂ, ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੀ ਕਰੋਗੇ?

ੳ. ਮਾਤਾ-ਪਿਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤ ਕਰੋਗੇ

ਅ. ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਇਤ ਕਰੋਗੇ

ੲ. ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ 'ਤੇ ਹੀ ਧਿਆਨ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਕਹੋਗੇ ਦੱਸੋਗੇ।

ਸ. ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਤਾ ਬਾਰੇ

34. ਹਵਾ ਨੂੰ ਸੁੱਧ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੀ ਕਰੋਗੇ?

ੳ. ਹਵਾ ਨੂੰ ਫਿਲਟਰ ਕਰੋਗੇ

ਅ. ਆਵਾਜਾਈ ਬੰਦ ਕਰੋਗੇ

ੲ. ਵੱਧ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਰੁੱਖ ਲਾਓਗੇ

ਸ. ਫੈਕਟਰੀਆਂ ਬੰਦ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਅਪੀਲ ਕਰੋਗੇ।

35. ਕੁਦਰਤੀ ਆਫ਼ਤਾਂ ਲਈ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਹੋ?

ੳ. ਪ੍ਰਦੂਸ਼ਣ

ਅ. ਜੰਗਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਟਾਈ

ੲ. ਖਣਨ

ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਾਰੇ।

36. ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿੰਦਿਆਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਮੁਹੱਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੰਦੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਸੁਧਾਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋਗੇ?

ੳ. ਮਿਉਂਸੀਪਲ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ ਨੂੰ

ਅ. ਬੀ.ਡੀ.ਪੀ.ਓ. ਨੂੰ

ੲ. ਸਰਪੰਚ ਨੂੰ

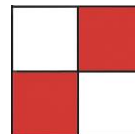
ਸ. ਸਿਹਤ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਨੂੰ।

Worksheet- 3

Competency used	C 1.6 Explores and applies fractions (both as ratios and in decimal form) in daily life situations
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1. Find the correct option for the given figure

- a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $\frac{1}{4}$ c) $\frac{2}{6}$ d) $\frac{3}{4}$

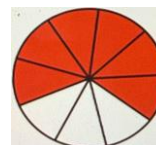


2. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = ?$

- a) $\frac{3}{4}$ b) $\frac{2}{3}$ c) 1 d) $\frac{1}{4}$

3. Find the correct option for the given figure

- a) $\frac{6}{10}$ b) $\frac{2}{3}$ c) $\frac{6}{9}$ d) both b and c



4. $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = ?$

- $\frac{1}{3}$ b) $\frac{1}{2}$ c) 1 d) $\frac{2}{5}$

a)

5. Convert $\frac{3}{4}$ into decimal form.

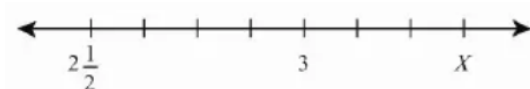
- a) 0.25 b) 0.5 c) 0.75 d) 1.25

6. Which fraction is equal to 0.5?

- a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) $\frac{1}{4}$ d) $\frac{2}{3}$

7. The value of X in given number line is:

- a) $3\frac{1}{2}$ b) $3\frac{3}{4}$ c) $3\frac{2}{3}$ d) $3\frac{3}{8}$



8. $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = ?$

- a) $\frac{3}{5}$ b) $\frac{1}{2}$ c) $\frac{2}{3}$ d) 1

9. Convert 2.5 into a fraction.

- a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $\frac{5}{2}$ c) $\frac{3}{2}$ d) $\frac{7}{2}$

10. Multiply $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}$.

- a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $\frac{5}{6}$ c) $\frac{1}{6}$ d) $\frac{2}{9}$

11. Divide $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{4}$.

- a) $\frac{1}{8}$ b) 2 c) $\frac{1}{4}$ d) 4

12. Which of the following fractions is smallest?

- a) $\frac{2}{5}$ b) $\frac{3}{4}$ c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) $\frac{4}{5}$

13. Write $1\frac{1}{4}$ as an improper fraction.

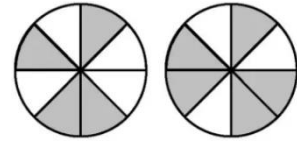
- a) $\frac{4}{3}$ b) $\frac{5}{4}$ c) $\frac{3}{2}$ d) $\frac{6}{5}$

14. Convert $\frac{1}{5}$ to percentage.

- a) 10% b) 20% c) 25% d) 15%

15. Write the fraction representing the shaded region in the below left figure:

- a) $\frac{1}{8}$ b) $\frac{4}{8}$ c) $\frac{5}{8}$ d) $\frac{3}{8}$



16. Which of the following is a proper fraction?

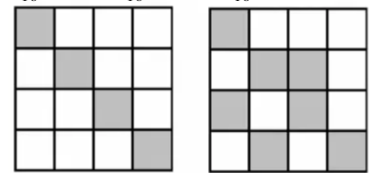
- a) $\frac{7}{5}$ b) $\frac{9}{9}$ c) $\frac{3}{4}$ d) $\frac{5}{2}$

17. Which fraction represents 50 paise out of ₹1?

- a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) $\frac{1}{4}$ d) $\frac{3}{4}$

18. Write the fraction representing the shaded region in the below Right figure:

- a) $\frac{4}{16}$ b) $\frac{10}{16}$ c) $\frac{9}{16}$ d) $\frac{7}{16}$



19. The rope is 8 m long. If you cut $\frac{3}{8}$ of it, how much is left?

- a) 3 m b) 4 m c) 5 m d) 6 m

20. Ratio of $\frac{2}{3} : \frac{4}{9} = ?$

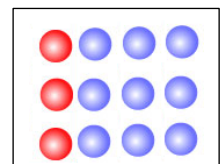
- a) 1 : 2 b) 3 : 2 c) 3 : 4 d) 1 : 1

21. Convert 1.25 into a fraction.

- a) $\frac{1}{4}$ b) $\frac{1}{5}$ c) $\frac{5}{4}$ d) $\frac{6}{5}$

22. If a bag has 3 red balls and 9 blue balls, what fraction of the balls are red?

- a) $\frac{1}{4}$ b) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) $\frac{2}{3}$



23. $\frac{2}{3}$ of 60 students are boys. How many are boys?

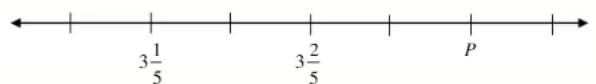
- a) 30 b) 35 c) 40 d) 45

24. Which decimal is greater 0.75 or 0.7 ?

- a) 0.7 b) 0.75 c) Equal d) None

25. The value of P in given number line is:

- a) $3\frac{1}{2}$ b) $3\frac{5}{6}$ c) $3\frac{3}{5}$ d) $3\frac{7}{10}$



26. $2\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{3}{4} = ?$

- a) $3\frac{1}{4}$ b) $4\frac{1}{4}$ c) $4\frac{1}{2}$ d) $3\frac{1}{2}$

27. Express 3 : 4 as a fraction.

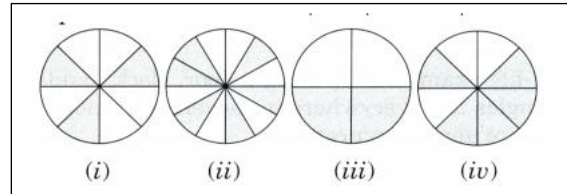
- a) $\frac{3}{4}$ b) $\frac{4}{3}$ c) $\frac{3}{4}$ d) both A and C

28. If a car travels $\frac{2}{3}$ of 90 km, how far does it go?

- a) 50 b) 55 c) 60 d) 70

29. Which two of the shaded shapes represent equivalent fraction?

- a) (i) and (ii) b) (i) and (iv)
c) (iii) and (iv) d) (ii) and (iii)



30. Multiply $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = ?$

- a) 1 b) $\frac{3}{4}$ c) $\frac{2}{3}$ d) $1\frac{1}{3}$

31. Which of these fractions is equivalent to $\frac{2}{5}$?

- a) $\frac{4}{10}$ b) $\frac{6}{10}$ c) $\frac{3}{8}$ d) $\frac{2}{6}$

32. If you spend ₹75 out of ₹300, what fraction of your money is spent?

- a) $\frac{1}{4}$ b) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) $\frac{2}{3}$

33. Aman drank $\frac{1}{3}$ of a bottle of juice. His sister drank $\frac{1}{4}$ of it. How much of the juice is left?

- a) $\frac{1}{3}$ b) $\frac{2}{5}$ c) $\frac{5}{12}$ d) $\frac{2}{5}$

34. A recipe needs $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour. If you make half the recipe, how much flour will you need?

- a) $1\frac{1}{4}$ b) $2\frac{1}{4}$ c) $1\frac{1}{2}$ d) $\frac{3}{4}$

35. Out of 24 students, $\frac{1}{3}$ are absent. How many are present?

- a) 8 b) 12 c) 16 d) 18

36. You spent $\frac{2}{5}$ of your day studying and $\frac{1}{5}$ sleeping. How much of the day is used up?

- a) 1 b) $\frac{3}{5}$ c) $\frac{1}{2}$ d) $1\frac{1}{5}$

37. The given picture interprets which of the following:

- a) $\frac{1}{4} \div 3$ b) $3 \times \frac{1}{4}$ c) $\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ d) $3 \div \frac{1}{4}$



38. A water tank is $\frac{3}{4}$ full. If $\frac{1}{4}$ of the water is used, what fraction remains?

- a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $\frac{3}{4}$ c) $\frac{3}{5}$ d) $\frac{3}{8}$

39. A pizza is divided into 8 equal slices. If Rina ate $\frac{3}{8}$ and her friend ate $\frac{1}{4}$, how much is left?

- a) $\frac{3}{8}$ b) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) $\frac{2}{5}$ d) $\frac{1}{4}$



40. A car covers $\frac{2}{3}$ of its journey in 2 hours. How long will it take to complete the journey?

- a) 2.5 hr b) 3 hr c) $3\frac{1}{3}$ hr d) 4 hr

41. A person spends $\frac{1}{2}$ of his salary on rent and $\frac{1}{5}$ on food. What fraction of his salary is left?

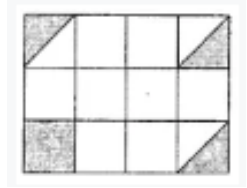
- a) $\frac{2}{5}$ b) $\frac{3}{5}$ c) $\frac{3}{5}$ d) $\frac{3}{5}$

42. A student got $\frac{3}{4}$ marks in Maths and $\frac{3}{5}$ marks in Science. If both subjects are out of 100, what is his total score?

- a) 100 b) 110 c) 115 d) 120

43. In the given figure, the shaded region is represented by the fraction :

- a) $\frac{4}{12}$ b) $\frac{5}{12}$ c) $\frac{4}{24}$ d) $\frac{5}{24}$



44. A man spend $\frac{2}{5}$ of his money and has Rs 90 left. How much did he have initially.

- a) Rs 140 b) Rs 130 c) Rs 150 d) Rs 125

45. Which of the following product is not equal to 1?

- a) $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{4}$ b) $1\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{7}{3}$ c) $\frac{13}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}$ d) $4 \times \frac{1}{4}$

46. ram had $\frac{3}{5}$ of a cake. She ate $\frac{2}{3}$ of it. What fraction of his cake did he eat?

- a) $\frac{6}{15}$ b) $\frac{2}{5}$ c) $\frac{5}{2}$ d) $\frac{1}{3}$



47. $\frac{11}{x}$ is a fraction between $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$. Which integer should replace x?

- a) 60 b) 30 c) 20 d) 15

48. Vishal wants to fill his motorbike tank which is of $11\frac{1}{2}$ liters . He is trying to fill it with bottle which can hold $\frac{1}{2}$ liters of oil. How many bottles are required to fill the tank?

- a) 21 b) 22 c) 23 d) 25

49. What fraction is 8 hours of 1 day?

- a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $\frac{1}{3}$ c) $\frac{8}{60}$ d) $\frac{2}{3}$

50. Dalbir exercised for $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour and Ranjit exercised for $\frac{7}{9}$ of an hour. Who exercised for a longer time?

- a) Ranjit b) Dalbir c) Both Exercised same d) Can't find

51. If cost of one book is Rs. $117\frac{1}{2}$ then find cost of 8 books.

- a) $117\frac{1}{2}$ b) $115\frac{1}{2}$ c) $120\frac{1}{2}$ d) $118\frac{1}{2}$

52. If the speed of a car is $105\frac{1}{3}$ km/hr. Find the distance covered by it in $3\frac{2}{3}$ hours.

- a) $386\frac{8}{9}$ b) $380\frac{8}{9}$ c) $386\frac{1}{2}$ d) $385\frac{1}{2}$

Class: 7th- Science

Assignment-3

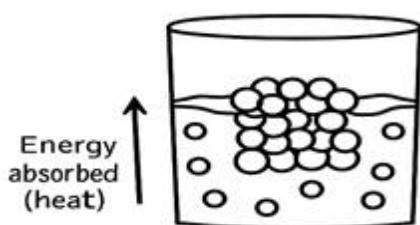
Sr No	Competency	Competency Detail
1	C-1.2	Describes changes in matter (physical and chemical) and uses particulate nature to represent the properties of matter and the changes.

A student observes two phenomena:

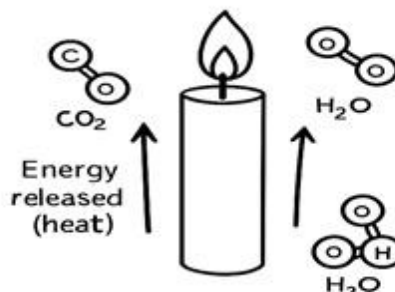
- 1. Ice cubes melting into water in a glass.**
- 2. Candle burning with a steady flame.**

The diagrams below show the particle representations and energy flow for each case.

Melting of Ice



Burning of Candle



Multiple Choice Questions

1.) When ice melts into water, which statement best explains the change?

1. Molecules of water break into atoms.
2. Molecules of water move farther apart but remain the same.
3. New substances are formed.
4. It is a chemical reaction with oxygen.

2.) When ice melts, which property of matter changes?

1. Chemical composition.
2. Mass of the substance.
3. State of matter.
4. Number of molecules.

3.) When a candle burns, which statement is correct?

1. The wax just melts and cools again — no new substance is formed.
2. Burning is a physical change because wax changes to liquid and solid.
3. Burning is a chemical change because new substances like CO_2 and H_2O are produced.

4. The number of atoms in wax increases.

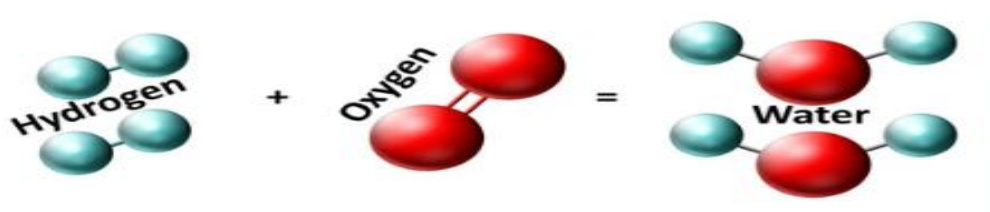
4.) Which best represents a chemical change?

1. Particles rearrange but remain same type.
2. Particles change into new types with different properties.
3. Particles move apart but identity remains same.
4. No change in particle arrangement.

5.) Which statement explains why melting of ice and burning of a candle are different?

1. Both represents change but only one of these forms new substances.
2. Both are reversible physical changes.
3. Both are chemical changes because energy is absorbed.
4. Both involve molecules breaking into atoms.

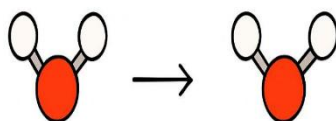
6.) Observe the diagrams shown below.



Which type of change is represented in the diagram?

1. Change where new substances are formed and atoms are rearranged.
2. Change where state changes but the substance remains the same.
3. Change where atoms are created or destroyed.
4. Change where mass is not conserved.

7.) Observe the diagrams shown below.



Ice

Water

Which type of change is represented in the diagram?

1. Change where new substances are formed and atoms are rearranged.
2. Change where state changes but the substance remains the same.
3. Change where atoms are created or destroyed.
4. Change where mass is not conserved.

8.) Which of these is not a reliable indication of a chemical change?

1. Evolution of gas (bubbles)
2. Change in colour
3. Change in state (solid → liquid)
4. Production of sound

9.) While making tea, water is boiled and converted into steam. Why is this considered a physical change?

1. Because new substances are formed when water turns into steam.
2. Because water changes only its state but remains chemically the same.
3. Because heat energy is released in the process.
4. Because the composition of water molecules changes in steam.

10.) The gas we use in the kitchen is called liquefied petroleum gas(LPG). In the cylinder it exists as a liquid. When it comes out from the cylinder it becomes a gas(Change-A) then it burns (Change- B). The following pertain to these changes. Choose the correct one.

1. Process –A is a chemical change
2. Process – B is a chemical change
3. Both processes A and B are chemical changes
4. None of these processes is a chemical change

11.) On 27 August 2025, two flood-gates at the Madhopur Headwork's on the Ravi River collapsed after heavy water discharge, reportedly because of rust. Which of the following statements best describes what kind of change the rusting (corrosion) of the metal gates represents in terms of the particulate nature of matter?

1. A physical change, because the metal simply lost its structural integrity but remained chemically the same.
2. A chemical change, because iron atoms reacted with oxygen and moisture to form iron-oxide compounds, while the total number of atoms remained the same.
3. A physical change, because the gates changed shape and size but no new substance formed.
4. A chemical change, but in this case atoms were destroyed and replaced by new kinds of atoms.

12.) Vaibhav burnt magnesium ribbon. On burning magnesium ribbon, he got ash. What is the Colour and chemical name of ash formed?

1. Black colour and Iron Oxide.
2. White colour and zinc oxide.
3. White colour and magnesium oxide.
4. White colour and calcium oxide.

13.) Harshita prepared pure solution of copper sulphate and tried to form pure crystals of copper sulphate by proper process. which type of following change/changes is/are categorized during last stage of crystallization (means during crystal formation)?

**A. Physical change
C. Electric change**

**B. Chemical change
D. Nuclear change**

1. A and D 2. B and D 3. Only A 4. Only B

14.) Sumeet tried to perform a simple displacement reaction of copper sulphate with iron nails. He obtained a new compound, iron(ii) sulphate. what was colour of solution before the start of the reaction and after completion of the reaction?

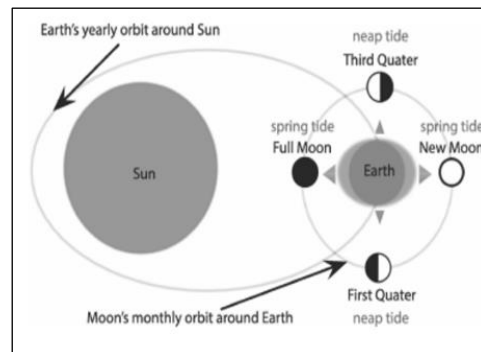
1. Green before reaction blue after reaction.
2. Colourless before reaction yellow after reaction.
3. Blue before reaction green after reaction.
4. Black before reaction green after reaction.

Class: 7th (Social Science) CEP Worksheet-3

Competency	Competency Details
C-1.2	Comprehends and analyses data using tables, charts, diagrams, and maps representing socio-political, cultural, economic, or geographic phenomenon
C-4.2	Discovers the topographical diversity of the Indian landform- from the semi-arid zone in the west to the areas of heavy rains in the north-east, from the long coastal areas in the south to the snow-clad mountains in the north, and the rich biodiversity of the country.
C-2.2	Explains key phases of history which denote major changes in the world history.
C-3.1	Identifies reasons behind conflicts among social groups and communities in their own region and their impact on the society

1. During which tide does the situation shown in the picture occur?

- a) Spring Tide
- b) Neap Tide
- c) Both Spring and Neap Tide
- d) None of the above



2. Tarsem visited his uncle in America. His uncle took him to the island of Newfoundland where there was dense fog. What could be the reason?

- a) Excessive heat
- b) Excessive cold
- c) Meeting of hot water current with cold water current
- d) None of the above

3. What is the area of the Atlantic Ocean?

- a) 7.3 crore sq. km
- b) 8.2 crore sq. km
- c) 16.3 crore sq. km
- d) None of the above

4. In December, Ram Singh went with his father from Patiala to Mumbai to attend his cousin's wedding. He was surprised that Mumbai was warm as compared to Punjab's severe cold. What could be the reason?

- a) Mumbai is situated on the sea-coast.
- b) Mumbai is situated far away from the sea-coast.
- c) Mumbai is situated in the hilly area.
- d) None of these

5. About 71% of the Earth's surface is covered with water, yet many parts of the world face scarcity of drinking water. What is the reason?

- a) These people have no money.
- b) 97% of the water of the oceans is saline and unfit for drinking.
- c) These people do not use water properly.

d) The Government distributes water there.

6. Sandeep was telling his friends that sea water cannot be used for drinking directly. He was saying so because-

a) Gases are dissolved in the water.

b) It contains impurities and massive amount of salt.

c) It contains massive amount of sugar.

d) It contains waste of the sea creatures.

7. How are waves formed in the sea?

a) Due to large amount of water in the sea.

b) Due to movement of the wind.

c) Due to movement of sea creatures

d) Due to presence of poisonous substances in the sea.

8. Which sea has the highest salinity in it where even an untrained person can float easily?

a) The Dead Sea

b) The Red Sea

c) The Black Sea

d) The Arabian Sea

9. What are the very high waves in the sea that cause destruction called?

a) Tides

b) Tsunami

c) Rise of water

d) Sea waves

10. Small grasses, mosses, and colourful flowers grow here. This vegetation has little economic importance. Which region is this?

a) Hot Desert Vegetation

b) Cold Desert Vegetation

c) Tropical Vegetation

d) Equatorial Forests

11. Harman saw soft and dense grasslands in North America. This grass is not very high but is excellent as fodder for animals. What is this vegetation called?

a) Savanna Grassland

b) Desert Vegetation

c) Tropical Grassland

d) Temperate Grassland

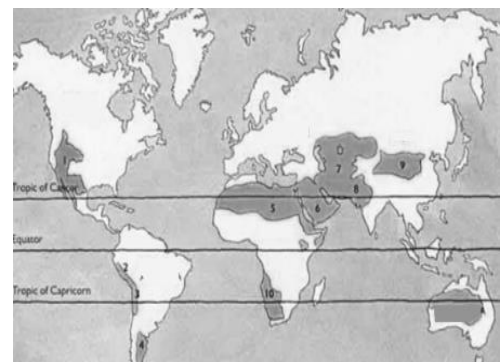
12. On the world map, the shown area is dry and barren. Rainfall is very scanty and vegetation is limited here. Which vegetation region does this represent?

a) Coniferous vegetation

b) Desert vegetation

c) Deciduous vegetation

d) Equatorial vegetation



13. In Amazon Basin of Brazil, trees up to 70 metres high and evergreen leaves are found. It rains here daily. Which are these forests?

- a) Monsoon Forests b) Coniferous Forests c) Equatorial Forests d) None of these

14. Deforestation, agricultural expansion, and over-hunting caused great destruction of natural vegetation. As the forests were cut down, my area kept increasing. Who am I?

- a) Fertile land b) Desert c) Marshy Land d) None of these

15. By what name is the delta region, considered the home of the Royal Bengal Tiger and famous worldwide, known as?

- a) Cauvery Delta b) Godawari Delta c) Sundarbans Delta d) Krishna Delta

16. Harpreet lives in an area where shoots of trees form a canopy overhead. There is intense heat and rainfall throughout the year. In which latitudinal zone are these forests found?

- a) 20° N to 20°S b) 10° N to 10°S c) 0° N to 10°S d) 60°N to 20°S

17. How do forests help in maintaining the balance of nature?

- a) Forests absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen, maintaining the balance of gases in the atmosphere.
b) Forests help in regulating the water cycle.
c) Roots of trees bind the soil and prevent soil erosion.
d) All of the above

18. A large portion of timber obtained from forests is used as fuel. What percentage is used for this purpose?

- a) 30% b) 40% c) 50% d) 33%

19. In 1826 AD, the British came to Assam. They defeated the people of Burma and signed the treaty of Yandabo. Can you tell which country came under British control as a result of this treaty?

- a) China b) Japan c) Assam d) Nepal

20. Which Mughal emperor attacked the Chera dynasty in 1591 AD?



a) Aurangzeb

b) Akbar

c) Babur

d) Shah Jahan

21. What was the name of the first ruler of the Ahom tribe, who came from China to Assam in the 13th century, ruled from 1228 to 1268 AD and defeated the local rulers?

a) Wahik

b) Sufaka

c) Gond

d) Qutub-ud-din Aibak

22. In 1591 AD, the Mughal emperor Akbar attacked the Chero dynasty. Can you tell in which century this dynasty rose to power in the regions of present Bihar and Jharkhand?

a) 11th century

b) 12th century

c) 13th century

d) 14th century

23. The society of these people was not divided in classes and they maintained no written records. Their traditions and customs were the source of information. Who were they?

a) Village people

b) Tribal people

c) Migrants

d) Hilly people



24. In the Medieval Age, nomads reared animals and exchanged milk and wool for food grains, clothes, utensils, etc. To whom did they sell these goods?

a) Weavers

b) Farmers

c) Potters

d) None of these

25. These people used to migrate from one place to another place. During Ala-ud-din Khalji's time, they used to transport the corn to markets and in the Mughal period they carried food grains on bullocks to sell in cities. Who were they?

a) Banjaras

b) Gonds

c) Bhils

d) Cheros



Contribution by: Hardevinder Singh (Lec. English), SOE Chamkaur Sahib, Roopnagar
Ranjit Kaur (Lec. History) GSSS School Chhina Bet, Gurdaspur &
Neha Kansal (S.S Mistress) School of Eminence Landhe Ke, Moga.

CEP 2025-26
Class 7th Subject: English
Worksheet -3

Sr. No.	Competency	Competency Detail
1.	C-2.1	Applies varied comprehension strategies (inference, prediction, visualization) to understand different texts.
2.	C-2.2	Understands main ideas and draws essential conclusions from the material read.

Questions (1–6): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

Once, two women came to a judge with a baby. Both claimed, “This is my child.” The judge thought for a while and said, “Cut the baby into two parts and give one to each.” One woman cried, “No! Please don’t harm the child. Give him to her instead.”

The judge immediately said, “This woman is the real mother. A true mother can never see her child in pain.” The other woman stood silent and ashamed. Everyone praised the judge for his wisdom and fairness.

Q1. Who came to the judge?

- a) Two men b) Two women c) A man and a woman d) A child

Q2. What were they fighting for?

- a) A house b) A baby c) Money d) Jewellery

Q3. What did the judge say at first?

- a) To divide the baby b) To send them away
c) To punish them d) To call soldiers

Q4. Who was the real mother?

- a) The woman who cried b) The silent woman
c) The judge d) None

Q5. What quality did the judge show?

- a) Wisdom and fairness b) Anger c) Fear d) Greed

Q6. Textual Question: Write 2–3 sentences on why truth and love always win.

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.....

Questions (7–12): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

In a small village without electricity, children found it hard to study after sunset. One day, a science teacher brought a solar lamp. He explained that the lamp gets energy from the sun and gives light at night. The students were amazed.

They decided to save money and buy solar lamps for their homes. Within a month, every house in the village had a small solar lamp. Now children could study at night, and parents could do small tasks after dark. The village became brighter — not just with light, but with hope and learning.

Q7. Why couldn't the children study at night earlier?

- a) They had no books
- b) There was no electricity
- c) They were tired
- d) They had no lamps

Q8. What did the teacher bring?

- a) A candle
- b) A solar lamp
- c) A torch
- d) A lantern

Q9. How does a solar lamp get energy?

- a) From the wind
- b) From the sun
- c) From water
- d) From batteries

Q10. What changed in the village after that?

- a) People moved away
- b) Every house had a solar lamp
- c) Schools closed
- d) There was no change

Q11. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a) Solar energy can brighten lives
- b) Sunlight is dangerous
- c) Lamps are expensive
- d) Villages are dark

Q12. Textual Question: Write 2–3 sentences on how renewable energy helps people.

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Questions (13–18): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

Rohan loved his toy car. One day, while playing, it broke. He felt sad and angry. His father said, "Let's fix it together." They opened it, found the problem, and repaired it. Rohan felt proud when the toy started working again.

His father smiled and said, "See, when something breaks, don't throw it away. Try to repair it. That's how we learn." Rohan learned that patience and effort can turn mistakes into learning experiences.

Q13. What broke?

- a) A bat
- b) A kite
- c) A doll
- d) A toy car

Q14. Who helped Rohan fix it?

- a) His mother
- b) His teacher
- c) His father
- d) His friend

Q15. How did Rohan feel after fixing it?

- a) Proud
- b) Angry
- c) Tired
- d) Bored

Q16. What lesson did his father teach?

- a) To throw old things
- b) To repair and learn
- c) To buy new toys
- d) To stop playing

Q17. What quality helped Rohan?

- a) Laziness
- b) Fear and anger
- c) Jealousy
- d) Patience and effort

Q18. Textual Question: Write 2–3 sentences on what we learn when we try to solve problems.

.....

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Questions (19–24): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

A woodcutter once dropped his axe into a river. He sat sadly on the bank, wondering how to get it back. Suddenly, a fairy appeared. She brought out a golden axe and asked, “Is this yours?” The woodcutter said, “No, mine was made of iron.” Then she brought out a silver axe, but again he said, “No.” Finally, she brought the iron axe, and he smiled, “Yes, this one is mine!” The fairy was pleased with his honesty and gifted him all three axes. Honesty brings rewards that last longer than gold. People may forget wealth but always remember truth.

Q19. What did the woodcutter lose?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) His bag | b) His axe |
| c) His shoes | d) His lunch |

Q20. Who appeared to help the woodcutter?

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| a) A fisherman | b) A king |
| c) A farmer | d) A fairy |

Q21. What did the fairy give him in the end?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| a) Only one axe | b) Money |
| c) All three axes | d) Nothing |

Q22. Which quality did the woodcutter show?

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| a) Greed | b) Honesty |
| c) Anger | d) Laziness |

Q23. What lesson do we learn from the story?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Honesty is the best policy | b) Hard work is not needed |
| c) Magic is real | d) Fairies are kind |

Q24. Textual Question: Write 2 sentences about why honesty is important.

.....

.....

Questions (25–30): Study the poster carefully and answer.

Clean Rivers – Green Nation



Q25. What is the main message of the poster?

- a) Pollute rivers
- b) Clean rivers
- c) Build bridges
- d) Use more water

Q26. Who is shown cleaning the river?

- a) Fishermen
- b) Farmers
- c) Teachers
- d) Children

Q27. What does “Green Nation” mean?

- a) Dirty surroundings
- b) Clean and healthy country
- c) Pollution everywhere
- d) City life

Q28. What happens if we keep rivers clean?

- a) Fish will live happily
- b) Water will vanish
- c) Trees will die
- d) People will leave

Q29. How can students help?

- a) Throw waste in rivers
- b) Avoid littering
- c) Use plastic
- d) Pollute water

Q30. Textual Question: Write 2–3 sentences on why clean water is important for life.

.....

.....



Worksheet-3

विषय हिंदी

कक्षा सातवीं



C-1.1: विभिन्न पाठों को समझने के लिए अनुमान लगाना (inferring) और पूर्वानुमान (predicting) जैसी रणनीतियाँ अपनाता/अपनाती है।

C-2.1: विचारों को क्रमबद्ध करने, शीर्षक/उपशीर्षक चुनने, स्पष्ट प्रारंभ, समापन और अनुच्छेदों के निर्माण जैसी लेखन रणनीतियाँ अपनाता/अपनाती है।

C-5.1: अपने लेखन में उपयुक्त व्याकरण और वाक्य संरचना का प्रयोग करता/करती है।

राहगीर पग बढ़ा-बढ़ा कर,

निज पथ पर चलते रहते हैं।

हिम्मत और विश्वास जगाकर,

मंज़िल को पा जाते हैं।

1. उपर्युक्त पद्यांश किस कविता में से लिया गया है?

(क) साक्षरता अभियान

(ख) फूल और काँटा

(ग) बढ़े चलो, बढ़े चलो

(घ) आ री बरखा!

2. उपर्युक्त पद्यांश किस कवि की रचना है?

(क) डॉ० हरिवंश राय बच्चन

(ख) डॉ० कमलेश बंसल

(ग) डॉ० राकेश कुमार बब्बर

(घ) सोहन लाल द्विवेदी

3. राहगीर कैसे चलते हैं?

(क) जल्दी-जल्दी

(ख) धीरे-धीरे

(ग) पग बढ़ा-बढ़ा कर

(घ) रुक-रुक कर

4. हिम्मत और विश्वास जगाकर..... को पा जाते हैं।

(क) पथ

(ख) मंज़िल

(ग) राहगीर

(घ) 'क' और 'ख' दोनों

5. 'राहगीर' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है?

(क) रास्ता

(ख) पथ

(ग) पथिक

(घ) पथ प्रदर्शक

6. 'इनाम' शब्द का विपरीत शब्द चुनें: -

(क) पुरस्कार

(ख) सम्मान

(ग) सज़ा

(घ) शाबाश!

7. 'सुलभ' शब्द का विपरीत शब्द चुनें: -

(क) कठिन

(ख) मुसीबत

(ग) दुर्लभ

(घ) प्रकट

8. 'स्वर्गवास' शब्द का पर्यायवाची शब्द चुनें: -

(क) स्वर्ग जाना

(ख) शादी करना

(ग) खुश होना

(घ) मृत्यु होना

9. 'नीड़' शब्द का पर्यायवाची शब्द चुनें: -

(क) विहग

(ख) पक्षी

(ग) घोंसला

(घ) जंगल

10. 'सम्राट' शब्द का लिंग बदलो शब्द चुनें: -

(क) सम्राज्ञी

(ख) सम्राटी

(ग) सम्राटनी

(घ) सम्राटन

11. 'महाराज' शब्द का लिंग बदलो शब्द चुनें: -

(क) मालकिन

(ख) राजकुमारी

(ग) परी

(घ) महारानी

12. 'परिचय+इत' नया शब्द चुनें: -

(क) जान- पहचान

(ख) परिचित

(ग) परिचाईत

(घ) परिचत

13. 'स्वर्ण+ अक्षर' नया शब्द चुनें: -

(क) स्वर्णअक्षर

(ख) स्वर्णिम

(ग) स्वर्णाक्षर

(घ) सुनहरी अक्षर

14. 'मौत हो जाना' निम्नलिखित में से किस मुहावरे का अर्थ नहीं है?

(क) जीवन यात्रा का अंत होना

(ख) प्राणों की खैर मानना

(ग) स्वर्ग सिधारना

(घ) सदा के लिए आँखें बंद कर लेना

15. 'मंत्रमुग्ध होना' मुहावरे का अर्थ चुनें: -

(क) घबराना

(ख) मंत्र पढ़ना

(ग) मोहित होना

(घ) भक्ति करना

16. 'चंचलता' शब्द का विशेषण शब्द चुनें: -

(क) चंचल

(ख) चलना

(ग) लता

(घ) चालबाज

17. 'कठिनाई' शब्द का विशेषण शब्द चुनें: -

(क) मुसीबत

(ख) मुश्किल

(ग) कठिन

(घ) गरीबी

18. 'अ+भ्+इ+ य्+आ+न्+अ' अक्षरों को जोड़कर नया शब्द चुनें: -

(क) अभिमान

(ख) अभिजात

(ग) अभियान

(घ) अभिप्राय

19. 'अक्षर' शब्द का वर्ण विच्छेद चुनें: -

(क) अ+क्+ष+र्+अ

(ख) अ+क्+ष+र+अ

(ग) अ+क+ष+र+अ

(घ) अ+क+ष+र्+अ

20. निम्न वाक्य में से क्रियाविशेषण शब्द चुनें

सैनिक ने अपनी तलवार झटपट संभाल ली।

(क) सैनिक

(ख) तलवार

(ग) झटपट

(घ) संभाल

21. निम्न वाक्य में से क्रियाविशेषण शब्द चुनें

कलिंग के फाटक आज बंद है।

(क) कलिंग

(ख) फाटक

(ग) आज

(घ) बंद

22. निम्न वाक्य में से योजक शब्द चुनें: -

गिल्लू परदे पर चढ़ा और नीचे उतर गया।

(क) गिल्लू

(ख) परदे

(ग) और

(घ) उत्तर

23. निम्न वाक्य में से योजक शब्द चुनें: -

सोनजूही की लता के नीचे गिल्लू को समाधि दी गयी, क्योंकि उसे वह लता सबसे प्रिय थी।

(क) नीचे

(ख) क्योंकि

(ग) लता

(घ) प्रिय

24. पंजाबी शब्द 'ਭਾਠ' का हिंदी शब्द चुनें: -

(क) टकसाल

(ख) भान

(ग) रुपये

(घ) रेज़गारी

25. पंजाबी शब्द 'ਸੇਵਾਦਾਰੀ' का हिंदी शब्द चुनें

(क) सेवक

(ख) नौकर

(ग) परिचारिका

(घ) सेवादारनी

26. चोर कौन था?

(क) ग्राहक

(ख) राहगीर

(ग) जौहरी

(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

27. समुद्र तल से धर्मशाला की ऊँचाई कितनी है?

(क) 4500 फुट

(ख) 3500 फुट

(ग) 2500 फुट

(घ) 4000 फुट

28. लेखिका ने गिल्लू को बाहर झाँकते देखकर क्या किया?

(क) जाली का कोना खोल दिया।

(ख) जाली का कोना बंद कर दिया।

(ग) दरवाज़ा बंद कर दिया।

(घ) दरवाज़ा खोल दिया।

29. कलिंग के फाटक बंद हैं, यह समाचार सुनकर अशोक-.....हुए।

(क) लज्जित

(ख) दुःखी

(ग) उत्तेजित

(घ) क्रोधित

30. कलिंग से युद्ध..... चलता रहा।

(क) तीन वर्ष

(ख) पाँच वर्ष

(ग) चार वर्ष

(घ) सात वर्ष

अन्य महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न-उत्तर

इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक या दो वाक्यों में लिखें: -

प्रश्न (1) धीरा स्कूल के बाद कहाँ और क्या काम करता था?

उत्तर: स्कूल के बंद होने के बाद पैसे कमाने के लिए वह एक सिनेमा हॉल के निकट बैठकर जूते पॉलिश करने का काम करता था।

प्रश्न (2) धीरा को कौन-से पैर के जूते में से कुछ बाहर निकलता हुआ दिखाई दिया?

उत्तर: धीरा को दाएँ पैर के जूते में से कुछ बाहर निकलता हुआ दिखाई दिया।

प्रश्न (3) धीरा को किस-किस ने इनाम दिया?

उत्तर: धीरा को पुलिस और जौहरी ने इनाम दिया और उसके स्कूल ने भी उसे एक पदक प्रदान किया।

प्रश्न (4) संवाददाता ने अशोक को क्या समाचार दिया?

उत्तर: संवाददाता ने समाचार दिया कि कलिंग के महाराज लड़ाई में मारे गए हैं ।

प्रश्न (5) अशोक ने सेना संचालन का भार अपने ऊपर क्यों लिया?

उत्तर: अशोक ने सेना संचालन का भार अपने ऊपर इसलिए लिया क्योंकि वह कलिंग युद्ध का फैसला करना चाहता था।

प्रश्न (6) अशोक पद्मा के युद्ध के लिए ललकारने पर तलवार क्यों फेंक देता है?

उत्तर: अशोक तलवार इसलिए फेंक देता है क्योंकि अशोक स्त्रियों पर शस्त्र उठाने को पाप समझता है।

प्रश्न (7) गिल्लू कौन था?

उत्तर: गिल्लू गिलहरी का एक छोटा-सा बच्चा था।

प्रश्न (8) लेखिका ने गिल्लू को बाहर झाँकते देखकर क्या किया ?

उत्तर: लेखिका ने गिल्लू को बाहर झाँकते देख कीलें निकालकर जाली का एक कोना खोल दिया।

प्रश्न (9) गिल्लू के जीवन का अंत किस प्रकार हुआ ?

उत्तर: एक दिन उसने दिन भर कुछ नहीं खाया। रात को वह लेखिका की उँगली पकड़ कर हाथ से चिपक गया।

प्रातःकाल की प्रथम किरण के साथ ही गिल्लू की जीवन लीला का अंत हो गया।

प्रश्न (10) धर्मशाला किस पर्वतमाला की गोद में बसा है?

उत्तर: धर्मशाला धौलाधार पर्वत माला की गोद में बसा है।

मार्गदर्शक

* डॉ. राजन एस.आर.पी. हिंदी पंजाब

तैयार कर्ता

* दीपक कुमार, सरकारी मिडल स्कूल शेरगढ़, बठिंडा

* कुलदीप सिंह, स.स.स.स. स्कूल महमूद खेड़ा, श्री मुक्तसर साहिब।

* गुरविंदर कौर, स.स.स.स. स्कूल चक्क फतेह सिंह वाला, बठिंडा ।

* परविंदर कौर, सरकारी हाई स्कूल भैणी, बठिंडा ।